

MAY SHAKE WHOLE REPUBLICAN PARTY

President Taft Consents to Public Investigation of Ballinger-Pinchot Fight.

SECRETARY HAS SERVED
ULTIMATUM UPON TAFT

Would Not Remain in Cabinet
With Cloud Hanging
Over Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—President Taft today yielded to the demands of both Secretary Ballinger and his critics for a public investigation of the whole subject matter underlying the so-called Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

Mr. Ballinger this afternoon served upon the president virtually an ultimatum to the effect that such an investigation was indeed the price of his remaining in the cabinet. He made it clear that he was no longer willing to sit silent and wait for the thing to "blow over."

Taft Seems Worried.
Mr. Taft, it is said, reluctantly admitted the disappointment of his hope that the country would accept as final his own vindication of Mr. Ballinger in the dismissal of the charges brought against the secretary of the interior by L. R. Glavin, former special agent of the land office, and his conclusion that the investigation demanded by both sides was inevitable.

Mr. Ballinger's attitude in this matter has the support of leading Republicans in both branches of congress, senators and representatives, who feel that, entirely apart from the merits of the controversy itself, a festering sore of this character must poison the whole system of the party in power, and that it is high time to resort to the lance.

These leaders determined that a clearing of this wound is necessary, have not hesitated to go to the White house and express their views upon Mr. Taft. Conferences of a confidential character, in which members of the cabinet, party leaders in both houses of congress and the president himself have participated, have been held in the last few days. They culminated today when Secretary Ballinger, Attorney-General Wickersham and Postmaster-General Hitchcock met in Mr. Wickersham's office and proceeded thence to the White house, where the matter was laid before the president.

Intolerable Situation.
Mr. Ballinger told the president, it is said, that the situation had become intolerable to him, and that though the ultimate charges against him had come from irresponsible persons, he could no longer sit silently by, and in justice to himself, he felt compelled to insist upon an investigation.

The president was given to understand that Mr. Ballinger's demand carried with it the endorsement of both Mr. Wickersham and Mr. Hitchcock. It is known tonight that last the sympathy also of other members of the cabinet.

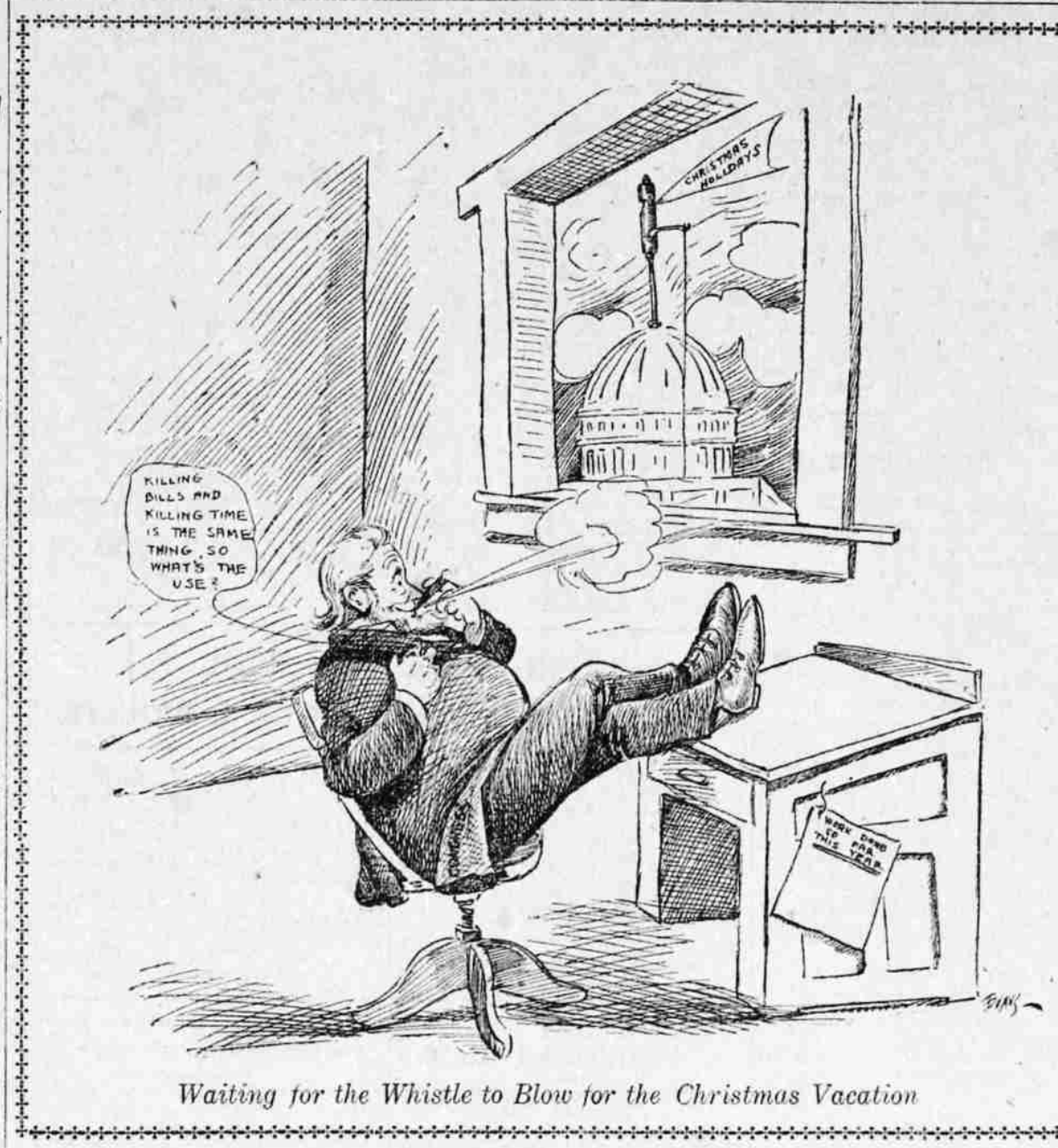
Tomorrow is cabinet day. There can be little doubt that this will be one of the important subjects of the meeting. Presumably this is one of the reasons, that the investigation, backed by the administration, will not be broached in congress before the holiday recess.

Contributing Causes.
Several things have served to bring the matter to a head. The speech of Representative Hitchcock, a Democrat of Nebraska, in the house a few days ago, demanding action upon his resolution providing for an investigation of the land office, was a factor. Mr. Ballinger, it is said, feared that this resolution might be laid upon the table by the Republican majority, and that such action would be construed by his enemies as an effort on the part of the administration to "whitewash" him.

A few days ago he received pointed advice from a close personal friend, a man who has recently left the government service, who has himself been an investigator of the department of justice and who is an expert on land laws, urging just such an ultimatum as Mr. Ballinger carried to the White house today. He impressed upon the secretary the conviction that the time had come when he must either demand an acquittal or retire to private life.

Significant Aspects.
Four important aspects of the situation are taken into consideration by party leaders.

First—The effect upon the future of the Republican party and of the Taft administration if attacks upon the latter are met by the president's official family may be made with impunity and allowed to pass unanswered, even unchanged.



ZELAYA'S METHOD OF TORTURE TOLD

Injected Salt Water and Chili
Sauce Into Veins of
His Victims.

ENGINEER RELATES HIS
EXPERIENCE IN NICARAGUA

Zelaya's Wealth Estimated at
\$50,000,000; Praise for
Insurgent Leader.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 20.—Hypodermic injections of salt water or of chili sauce, or in extreme cases a mixture of both, was a form of torture attributed to President Zelaya of Nicaragua by Marshall B. O'Neill, civil engineer and soldier of fortune, who is now in this city.

O'Neill went to Nicaragua in 1900 to take charge of the construction work for a syndicate which had obtained a loan from the United States government to build a canal through the isthmus of Nicaragua. He was engaged in a plot for the invasion of Nicaragua from Honduras. The conspirators were arrested and sentenced to be shot, but were saved from death by the activity of a British consul.

Women Also Victims.
Eighteen men and women were arrested later in connection with a fresh conspiracy. When they refused to confess, hypodermic injections of salt water and then of chili sauce were administered until the eighteen admitted guilt and were put to death.

O'Neill asserts that Nicaraguans estimate Zelaya's fortune at from \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000. He describes Estrada, leader of the insurgents, as a man of progressive ideas, who he imbibed as a youth when he visited this country. Estrada, he says, has been wounded twenty times and is scarred and crippled as the result of his battles.

**TRAIN RAN TOO FAST
WHEN TAKING CURVE**

RENSON ARIZ. Dec. 20.—That the wreck of the eastbound Golden State limited near here yesterday was caused by the train running too fast when it struck a curve was the conclusion reached today by a board of inquiry composed of two local men and three Southern Pacific officials.

According to the board's findings, the engine went 30 feet after leaving the rails, going over very rough ground and crossing two gullies. It turned over and fell through the ground on its back for a distance of this distance. The mail car, baggage car and tourist sleeper followed the engine when it left the rails. In the wreck the engineer and fireman were killed and a dozen persons were painfully injured.

**MORE LANDS IN WEST
WITHDRAWN FROM ENTRY**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Announcement was made at the interior department today of the withdrawal from entry of about 76,000 acres of public land in the west.

In aid of proposed legislation affecting the disposal of phosphate lands, 100 acres have been withdrawn in Utah and 57,474 acres have been temporarily withdrawn in Colorado in aid of proposed legislation affecting petroleum deposits.

In aid of legislation affecting the disposal of water power, 100 acres have been withdrawn temporarily in California, 100 acres in Idaho and 34,000 acres in Montana. For coal classification approximately 28,181 acres have been withdrawn in Montana.

Index to Today's Tribune

Departments.	Page
Society	1
Editorial	2
Mines	3
Markets	4
Railroads	5
Intermountain	6
Domestic	
Ballinger-Pinchot controversy to be publicly investigated	1
American tells of Zelaya's barbarous methods of torture	2
Married couple of diplomats made by president	3
Statesmen ready for holiday adjournment	4
Feature in the senate is address by Depew	5
New Yorker replies to pessimistic views expressed in La Follette's Magazine	6
Invoking new rule	7
Threats of death made against Richard Parr	8
Prominent Chicagoans implicated in graft	9
Santa Fe held to be criminally careless	10
More lands in west withdrawn from entry	11
Train ran too fast when taking curve	12
Engineer relates his experience in Nicaragua	13
Zelaya's wealth estimated at \$50,000,000; praise for insurgent leader	14
Women also victims	15
Significant aspects	16
Contributing causes	17
Intolerable situation	18
Taft seems worried	19
President Taft consents to public investigation of Ballinger-Pinchot fight	20
Secretary has served ultimatum upon Taft	21
Would not remain in cabinet with cloud hanging over him	22
May shake whole Republican party	23

STATESMEN READY TO TAKE VACATION

Tuesday's Session Will Be for
Purpose of Two Weeks'
Adjournment.

FEATURE IN THE SENATE
IS ADDRESS BY DEPEW

New Yorker Replies to Pessimistic Views Expressed in
La Follette's Magazine.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Both senate and house concluded their labors by 2 o'clock today. Tomorrow a holiday adjournment for two weeks will be taken.

Aside from the confirmation of the nomination of Horace L. Lorton of Tennessee to be an associate justice of the supreme court, the principal feature of the senate proceedings was a speech by Senator Depew of New York, who was invited to deliver an address on the tariff upon prices and as to the waste of natural resources.

Invoking New Rule.
For the first time since the Fitzgerald rule providing for a "unanimous consent" calendar was adopted, a motion was made today in the senate and one joint resolution, making available a small appropriation for the improvement of the Tennessee river and a bill of local interest, were passed.

Representative Mondell of Wyoming spoke at some length against the proposition to give the federal government control of dams and water power rights in the different states, defended Secretary Ballinger in that connection and vigorously the action of "certain government bureaus in attempting to usurp rights belonging to the people."

The District of Columbia appropriation bill carried about \$19,275,900 was passed without opposition.

Representative Hardy of Texas denounced the publication of stories charging members of congress with corruption in connection with the proposed ship subsidy.

**MONDELL OF WYOMING
DEFENDS BALLINGER**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Scouting the idea that there is a water power trust and defending Secretary Ballinger against some of the adverse criticism of his administration of land laws, Representative Mondell of Wyoming spoke today in the non-navigable streams.

He declared the federal government has no control over the water power of the United States, he said the phantom of a water power monopoly in that region, which certain persons had attempted to conjure up, was indistinguishably grotesque and ridiculous.

Calling attention to the fact that Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, Washington, California, Nevada and Arizona and New Mexico contained half the available water power of the United States, he said the phantom of a water power monopoly in that region, which certain persons had attempted to conjure up, was indistinguishably grotesque and ridiculous.

Mr. Mondell spoke of the influence of certain "powerful" bureaus of the federal government in building up and fostering "superficial" public sentiment. He referred to what he termed the "house talk about 'giving away power of incalculable value,' 'sundering the water power of the public domain,' etc."

After Representative Mondell's address.

DIPLOMATS NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT

Taft Sends Large Number of
Important Appointments
to the Senate.

ROBERT BACON CHOSEN
EMBASSADOR TO FRANCE

No Decision as to Who Will Finally Fill the Post at
London.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—President Taft today sent to the senate the following nominations of ambassadors and ministers:

Robert Bacon of New York, ambassador to France.
Richard C. Kerens of Missouri, ambassador to Austria-Hungary.
Henry Lane Wilson of Washington, ambassador to Mexico.
Charles Page Bryan of Illinois, minister to Belgium.
William James Calhoun of Illinois, minister to Chile.
Henry P. Fletcher of Pennsylvania, minister to Portugal.

H. S. Reynolds Hitt of Illinois, minister to Panama.
John B. Jackson of New Jersey, minister to Cuba.
Fenton R. McCreery of Michigan, minister to Honduras.

Edwin V. Morgan of New York, minister to Paraguay.
Lauris S. Swenson of Minnesota, minister to Switzerland.

It was said at the White house no decision had yet been reached with regard to the post at London, now filled by Whitelaw Reid.

District Attorneys.
President Taft also sent to the senate today the nominations of the following United States district attorneys:

Joseph E. Morrison, for the territory of Arizona.
Alvin S. Devlin, for the northern district of California.
Arlo S. Van Valkenberg, northwest district of Missouri.

The president also sent in the nomination of Creighton M. Forsaker to be United States marshal for New Mexico.

President Taft today named the following registers of land offices:

Frank Buren at Los Angeles, Cal.
Stephen C. Carpenter at Helena, Mont.

**BRIEF MENTION OF
THE NEW APPOINTEES**
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Charles W. Russell of Washington, D. C., appointed minister to Persia, is now assistant attorney general of the United States and has for the last twenty years been connected with the department of justice.

William James Calhoun of Illinois, appointed minister to Chile, is a lawyer, who has had considerable diplomatic experience in Chile and Venezuela. He served for two years as a member of the interstate commerce commission.

Robert Bacon of New York, named as ambassador to France, is a graduate of Harvard university. He was formerly a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. and was appointed assistant secretary of state September 5, 1907, and was secretary of state from January 21 to March 4, 1909.

Richard Kerens, named as ambassador to Austria-Hungary, is a native of Ireland. He was born in 1871 and served in the United States army from 1893 to 1895 and after the war went to Arizona and later to San Diego, Cal., where he was a railway contractor. He removed to St. Louis in 1896 and has since lived there.

Henry Lane Wilson, transferred from the mission to Nicaragua to Santo Domingo, was born in 1855. He is a lawyer by profession.

Charles Page Bryan of Illinois, transferred from Portugal to Belgium, practiced law in Chicago for several years, where he also served in the legislature. He served in the Illinois legislature for four terms.

**PRESIDENT UNABLE TO
GET THE RIGHT MAN**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—With regard to the nomination of ambassador to Great Britain, it was said today that there is no definite understanding as to just how long it will take to get the man to serve. Early in his administration President Taft offered the post to President Eliot of Harvard, who was about to retire from active duty as head of that institution. Mr. Eliot considered the matter for some weeks and finally declined.

Mr. Reid visited Mr. Taft at Beverly last summer and it was generally understood at that time he would continue in the diplomatic service until a successor could be found. So far the president has been unable to select the man fitted in every way to succeed Mr. Reid. When recently in consultation with Secretary Knox regarding the diplomatic list, the British post was reached, the president asked that it be passed for the time being. The matter stands.

Dr. David Jayne Hill, ambassador to Germany, returned to his post at Berlin recently after a trip to this country without any definite knowledge as to whether he was to be retained by President Taft as no successor to Dr. Hill appeared among the diplomatic appointments today. It is presumed that he will continue to serve until a successor is named.

Regarding the statement that Ambassador Straus at Constantinople and Ambassador Rockwell at St. Petersburg would retire at the end of two years service, Secretary Knox said today there was no basis for such suggestion.

**SOME OPPOSITION TO
ROBERT BACON LIKELY**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Some opposition to the confirmation of Robert Bacon of New York as ambassador to France may be expected in the senate, unless Senator Root is entirely successful in a

MADRIZ CHOSEN TO SUCCEED ZELAYA

Nicaraguan Congress Unanimously Selects the Candidate
of Resigned President.

REVOLUTIONIST LEADER
IS STRONGLY OPOSED

Has Ambitions of His Own to
Fill Office in Case of
Triumph.

MANAGUA, Dec. 20.—Dr. Jose Madriz, former judge of the Central American court of justice at Cartago, and Zelaya's candidate, was today elected president of Nicaragua by the unanimous vote of congress. The session was stormy, but there seemed to be perfect unanimity with regard to the election of Madriz, and when official announcement was made there were vociferous cheering and cries of "Viva Madriz," "Viva Leon," "Down with monopolies," "Down with tyranny," and "Long live the constitution."

Appeal for Harmony.
Dr. Madriz will assume the presidency at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. He was escorted to the balcony of his hotel, where he greeted great crowds that had gathered around the building. He made a brief speech, urging harmony and cooperation. He pledged that he would uphold the rights of citizens, granting free elections and establishing a policy of equal opportunities for all.

Congress first accepted the resignation of Dr. Madriz as judge of the Central American court, and then elected him to succeed Zelaya. The committee that has had the resignation of Zelaya in hand then recommended its acceptance and the formulation of an address of thanks to Zelaya for his services to Nicaragua. The adoption of this report was followed by the election of the new president, the nomination of Dr. Madriz being greeted with much enthusiasm. The strength of his following in the house was attested by the fact that on the call for a standing vote every member rose in the affirmative.

The Expected Happened.
The election of Dr. Madriz as chief executive has been expected, for influential delegates strong in his favor have been pouring into Managua from Leon, the stronghold of the Liberal party, and Granada, and they came with the avowed purpose of carrying the candidacy of their man to the presidency. He exercises a strong power here, and while it has been brought to his notice that Madriz is not looked upon as a strong force which it has been reported was ready to carry out an expedition against Managua.

Estrada's Opposition.
It is known to both Zelaya and Madriz that Estrada, leader of the revolutionists, who are ready to do battle with the government forces at Managua, is strongly opposed to the new president. It is well understood that Estrada himself has ambitions to fill the presidential chair. The hope is cherished, however, that Madriz, in his new executive capacity, will be able to smooth out many of the rough places and bring about such an amicable condition among the people themselves that he will not be compelled to withdraw from office.

What Zelaya and his supporters most feared was a rising in the departments around Managua, for in the last two weeks the widespread denunciations of the president and his administration were verging on revolution.

The morning sitting of congress was given over to discussions and angry exchanges between deputies. A motion that congress sit in permanent session was vigorously opposed and was characterized by recriminations on all sides. The motion eventually was defeated.

Dr. Jose Madriz, newly elected president of Nicaragua, was formerly minister of foreign affairs. He is a strongly young man, a lawyer and an author. He represented Nicaragua at the Central American congress of justice at Cartago and was chairman of the Nicaraguan delegation of the Central American peace conference held in Washington in 1907, being elected secretary of the conference.

Madriz is said to have been closer to Zelaya than any of the former president's advisers. He is considered able and of great ambition.

**ELECTION WILL NOT
CHANGE OUR ATTITUDE**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Secretary of State Knox let it be known today that the attitude of this government toward Nicaragua would not be changed by the election of Madriz to the presidency as the successor of Zelaya, resigned.

Madriz will have to show that he is capable of directing a responsible government, which is prepared to make reparations for the wrongs which it is claimed have been done to American citizens in the little Central American republic.

It was announced at the state department that the attitude of the United States toward Madriz would be just as now outlined in the note that Secretary Knox directed to Mr. Rodriguez, then Nicaraguan charge in this city, covering diplomatic relations with Nicaragua.

This country still maintains that until a responsible government is set up so that definite negotiations can be held, diplomatic relations cannot be resumed.

"We are not trying to coerce Nicaragua," said a high state department official after a note that Secretary Knox directed to Mr. Rodriguez, then Nicaraguan charge in this city, covering diplomatic relations with Nicaragua.

"We want her to settle her own affairs and we are not dictating what shall be done in Nicaragua, or who shall be named as president. All we want is a responsible government that we can do business with."

**MEXICO DENOUNCES
REPORT AS "ABSURD"**

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 20.—"Too absurd to be dignified by a serious discussion," said Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations Gamba tonight, when asked for an expression regarding a report from Bluefields which was sent out from Washington that a representative of the Mexican government in Washington was involved in a plot to place a friend of Zelaya at the head of the Nicaraguan government.

Assuming that the representative in Washington referred to in the Bluefields report was Gov. Enrique Creel, Mr. Gamba said:

"The report is so palpably false and absurd that it is useless even to discuss it. The Mexican government has taken the utmost care in its official reports and I know that neither Mr. Creel nor any